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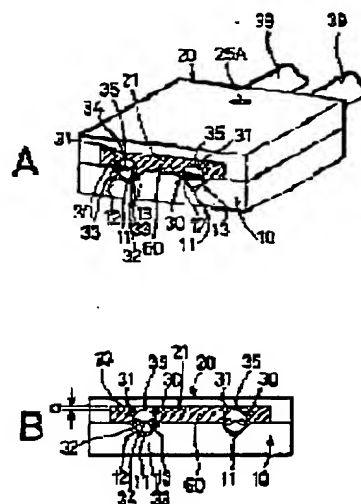
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(54) OPTICAL FIBER ARRAY AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an optical fiber array and its manufacture in which an unnecessary stress can be prevented from acting on an optical fiber placed in the V-groove of a V-groove base, and consequently effectively ensuring optical characteristics such as the loss and polarization crosstalk of the optical fiber.

CONSTITUTION: A V-groove base 10, a polarization surface keeping optical fiber 30, and an optical fiber pressing member 20 are integrally fixed through a resin adhesive 60. The lower surface 21 of the optical fiber pressing member 20 is separated from the top part 35 of the polarization surface keeping optical fiber 30 with a determined clearance (a). The resin adhesive 60 is provided also between the top part 35 of the polarization surface keeping optical fiber 30 and the lower surface 21 of the optical fiber pressing member 20.



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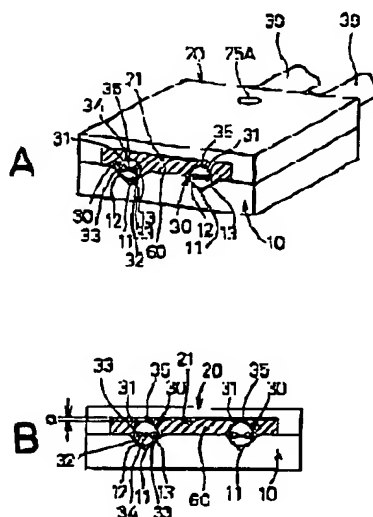
(54)【発明の名称】 光ファイバアレイおよびその製造方法

(37)【要約】

【目的】 V溝基板のV溝に載置された光ファイバに不要な応力が作用することを防止することができ、その結果、光ファイバの損失や偏光クロストーク等の光学的特性を有効に確保することが可能な光ファイバアレイおよびその製造方法を提供する。

【構成】 V溝基板10と、V溝11に載置された偏波面保存光ファイバ30と、光ファイバ押さえ部材20とが樹脂系接着剤60を介して一体的に固着されている。光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21は偏波面保存光ファイバ30の頂部35から所定の間隔aをもって離間している。偏波面保存光ファイバ30の頂部35と光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21の間にも樹脂系接着剤60が設けられている。

FIG.1



【0002】

【従来の技術】光ファイバを使用した通信および計測等の様々な分野においては、偏波面保存光ファイバが使用されている。この偏波面保存光ファイバは、伝搬光の偏波面を保存することができるという特性を有しており、光の偏波や位相特性を利用した各種センサへの応用、コヒーレント通信への応用等がなされている。

【０００Ａ】との偏波面保存光ファイバを該数本所定の
間隔ずつ離間して配列させ、光ファイバアレイとして一
10 体的に固定するために、種々の整列機構が使用されてい
る。

【0004】この整列機構は、例えば、図6A、Bに示すように、V溝基板10と光ファイバ押さえ基板50とを備えており、このV溝基板10の上平面部18に所定の間隔ずつ離間して複数のV溝11が形成されている。そして、V溝基板10のV溝11に偏波面保存光ファイバ30が配設された後、偏波面保存光ファイバ30がV溝11の側面12、13および光ファイバ押さえ基板50の下面51の面に接した状態で、樹脂接合剤80によってV溝基板10と偏波面保存光ファイバ30と光ファイバ押さえ基板50とが一体的に固着されている。

【0003】
 【発明が解決しようとする課題】
 このような整列機構においては、偏波面保存光ファイバの位置精度を確保するために、V溝基板10および光ファイバ押さえ基板50にはセラミックスが採用されている。そして、偏波面保存光ファイバ30は、上述したように、V溝11の側面12、13および光ファイバ押さえ基板50の下面51の9面に接した状態で樹脂系接着剤60によって固定されている。このため、樹脂系接着剤60が硬化する際の収縮によって、光ファイバ押さえ基板50がV溝基板10側に押さえつけられると、偏波面保存光ファイバ30に大きな圧縮応力がかかる。この圧縮応力により、偏波面保存光ファイバ30のコア34が変形され、その屈折率が変化した。その結果、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の光学的損失が増大し、例えば光の伝搬損失が増大するという問題がある。

【0008】さらに、偏波面保存光ファイバ30においては、クラッド92の中央部にコア34を形成しているだけでなく、コア34の両側に応力材と部33を形成して光の偏波面を保存している。従って、V溝基板10と光ファイバ押さえ基板50との間に偏波面保存光ファイバ30を固着する際に、樹脂系接着剤60の硬化に伴って、偏波面保存光ファイバ30に大きな圧縮応力がかかると、偏波面保存光ファイバ30内の応力分布が変化して所望の偏波面を保持することができないようになり、偏光クロストークが劣化するという問題があった。

【０００７】従って、本発明の目的は、Ｖ溝基板のＶ溝に載置された光ファイバに不要な応力が作用することを防止することができ、その結果、光ファイバの損失を低減

50 防止することができ、その結果、光ファイバの損失や偏

光クロストーク等の光学的特性を有効に確保することが可能な光ファイバアレイおよびその製造方法を提供することにある。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明によれば、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、前記V溝に載置された光ファイバと、前記光ファイバ上に設けられた光ファイバ押さえ部材とが一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイにおいて、前記光ファイバ押さえ部材の下面を前記光ファイバの頂部から所定の間隔をもって離間させ、前記光ファイバを前記光ファイバと前記光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して前記光ファイバ押さえ部材により前記V溝に保持したことを特徴とする光ファイバアレイが得られる。

【0009】また、本発明によれば、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、前記V溝に載置された光ファイバと、前記光ファイバ上に設けられた光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、前記光ファイバが前記V溝の両側面と前記光ファイバ押さえ基板の下面との3面に接した状態で、一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイにおいて、前記光ファイバ押

さえ基板を樹脂製としたことを特徴とする光ファイバアレイが得られる。

【0010】さらに、また、本発明によれば、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、前記V溝に載置された光ファイバと、前記光ファイバ上に設けられた光ファイバ押さえ部材とが一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイであって、前記押さえ部材の下面を前記光ファイバの頂部から所定の間隔をもって離間させ、前記光ファイバを前記光ファイバと前記光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して前記V溝に保持した光ファイバアレイの製造方法において、前記光ファイバを前記光ファイバと前記光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して前記光ファイバ押さえ部材により前記V溝に保持した後、前記V溝基板、前記光ファイバ、前記光ファイバ押さえ部材および前記樹脂を前記光ファイバの延在方向と所定の角度をなす平面内において切断することによって前記光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことを特徴とする光ファイバアレイの製造方法が得られる。

【0011】さらに、本発明によれば、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、前記V溝に載置された光ファイバと、前記光ファイバ上に設けられた樹脂製の光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、前記光ファイバが前記V溝の両側面と前記光ファイバ押さえ基板の下面との3面に接した状態で、一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイの製造方法において、前記V溝基板、前記光ファイバおよび前記光ファイバ押さえ基板とを一体的に固着した後、前記V溝基板、前記光ファイバおよび前記光ファイバ押さえ基板を前記光ファイバの延在方向と所定の角度をなす平面内において切断することによって前記光ファイバの端面出しを行

なうことを特徴とする光ファイバアレイの製造方法が得られる。

【0012】

【作用】本発明においては、光ファイバ押さえ部材の下面を光ファイバの頂部から所定の間隔をもって離間させ、光ファイバを光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して光ファイバ押さえ部材によりV溝に保持しているから、光ファイバ押さえ部材がV溝側に押さえつけられて、光ファイバの方向に大きな圧縮応力が発生しても、その圧縮応力は光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂によって緩和されるから、光ファイバにこの大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制され、その結果、光ファイバのコアの変形も抑制されて、光ファイバの光学的損失の増大、例えば光の伝搬損失の増大も抑制される。また、このように光ファイバに大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制されるから、光ファイバとして偏波面保存光ファイバを用いた場合には偏波面保存光ファイバ内の応力分布が変化することも抑制され、その結果、偏光クロストークの劣化も抑制できる。

【0013】光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられる樹脂としては、好ましくは樹脂系接着剤が用いられる。この樹脂系接着剤としては、好ましくはエポキシ系等の熱硬化樹脂、またはアクリル系等の紫外線硬化樹脂が用いられる。

【0014】また、本発明においては、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、V溝に載置された光ファイバと、光ファイバ上に設けられた光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、光ファイバがV溝の両側面と光ファイバ押さえ基板の下面との3面に接した状態で、一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイにおいて、光ファイバ押さえ基板を樹脂製とすることにより、光ファイバ押さえ基板がV溝側に押さえつけられて、光ファイバの方向に大きな圧縮応力が発生しても、その圧縮応力は樹脂製の光ファイバ押さえ基板自身によって緩和されるから、光ファイバにこの大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制され、その結果、光ファイバのコアの変形も抑制されて、光ファイバの光学的損失の増大、例えば光の伝搬損失の増大も抑制される。また、このように光ファイバに大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制されるから、光ファイバとして偏波面保存光ファイバを用いた場合には、偏波面保存光ファイバ内の応力分布が変化することも抑制され、その結果、偏光クロストークの劣化も抑制できる。

【0015】この樹脂製の光ファイバ押さえ基板としては、好ましくはエポキシ樹脂が用いられる。

【0016】なお、このように光ファイバ押さえ部材の下面を光ファイバの頂部から所定の間隔をもって離間させ、光ファイバを光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して光ファイバ押さえ部材によりV溝に保持しても、また、V溝が形成されたV溝基

板と、V溝に設置された光ファイバと、光ファイバ上に設けられた光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、光ファイバがV溝の両側面と光ファイバ押さえ基板の下面との3面に接した状態で、一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイにおいて、光ファイバ押さえ基板を樹脂製としても、光ファイバの位置精度は光ファイバが設置されるV溝によって確保することができる。

【0017】また、本発明においては、光ファイバを光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して光ファイバ押さえ部材によりV溝に保持した後、V溝基板、光ファイバ、光ファイバ押さえ部材および樹脂を光ファイバの延在方向と所定の角度をなす平面内において切断することによって光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことにより、または、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、V溝に設置された光ファイバと、光ファイバ上に設けられた樹脂製の光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、光ファイバがV溝の両側面と光ファイバ押さえ基板の下面との3面に接した状態で、一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイの製造方法において、V溝基板、光ファイバおよび光ファイバ押さえ基板とを一体的に固着した後、V溝基板、光ファイバおよび光ファイバ押さえ基板を光ファイバの延在方向と所定の角度をなす平面内において切断することによって光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことにより、容易に光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことができる。

【0018】すなわち、本発明のように、光ファイバ押さえ部材の上面を光ファイバの頂部から所定の間隔をもって離間させ、光ファイバを光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に樹脂を介設させた場合や、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、V溝に設置された光ファイバと、光ファイバ上に設けられた光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、光ファイバがV溝の両側面と光ファイバ押さえ基板の下面との3面に接した状態で、一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイにおいて、光ファイバ押さえ基板を樹脂製とした場合においては、樹脂とV溝基板を構成するセラミックスとの研磨条件が大きく異なるから、研磨により光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことが困難となるが、V溝基板、光ファイバ、光ファイバ押さえ部材および樹脂を光ファイバの延在方向と所定の角度をなす平面内において切断することによって光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことにより、または、V溝基板、光ファイバおよび光ファイバ押さえ基板を光ファイバの延在方向と所定の角度をなす平面内において切断することによって光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことにより、容易に光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことができる。なお、この切断方法としては、好ましくは、ダイシングカット法が用いられる。

【0019】

【実施例】次に、本発明の実施例を添付の図面を参照して説明する。

【0020】図1Aは本発明の第1の実施例の光ファイ

バアレイを説明するための斜視図であり、図1Hは図1Aを前方から見た図である。

【0021】図1Aおよび図1Bに示すように、本実施例の光ファイバアレイにおいては、V溝11が形成されたV溝基板10と、V溝11に設置された偏波面保存光ファイバ30と、光ファイバ押さえ部材20とが樹脂系接着剤80を介して一体的に固着されている。

【0022】光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21は偏波面保存光ファイバ30の頂部35から所定の間隔aをもって離間している。偏波面保存光ファイバ30の頂部35と光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21の間にも樹脂系接着剤80が設けられている。

【0023】V溝基板10は位置精度を確保するために、ガラス(SiO₂)セラミックスあるいはジルコニアセラミックスからなっており、光ファイバ押さえ部材20もガラス(SiO₂)セラミックスあるいはジルコニアセラミックスからなっている。

【0024】偏波面保存光ファイバ30は、クラッド32および中心部のコア34から構成されており、クラッド32の直径は125μmである。そして、本実施例においては、光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21と偏波面保存光ファイバ30の頂部35との間隔aを50μmとした。また、偏波面保存光ファイバ30には、光の偏波面を保存するために、コア34の両側に応力付与部33が設けられている。

【0025】樹脂系接着剤80としては、エポキシ系の熱硬化樹脂であるエポテック353NDを使用した。なお、樹脂系接着剤80としては、他の熱硬化樹脂を用いることもでき、さらにアクリル系等の紫外線硬化型樹脂を用いることもできる。

【0026】このように、光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21と偏波面保存光ファイバ30の頂部35との間に間隔aが50μmの空間を設け、この空間にも樹脂系接着剤80を設けているから、樹脂系接着剤80が硬化するときの収縮によって光ファイバ押さえ部材20がV溝基板10側に押さえつけられて、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の方向に大きな圧縮応力が発生しても、その圧縮応力は、光ファイバ押さえ部材20と偏波面保存光ファイバ30との間に設けられた樹脂系接着剤80によって緩和されるから、偏波面保存光ファイバ30に大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制され、その結果、偏波面保存光ファイバ30のコア34の変形、すなわち、屈折率分布が変化することが抑制され、また、偏波面保存光ファイバ30内の応力分布が変化することも抑制され、従って、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の損失の増大や偏光クロストークの劣化も抑制される。

【0027】次に、このようにして構成される本発明の第1の実施例の光ファイバアレイを製造する方法を説明する。

【0028】図2A～Cおよび図3A～Cは上記の本発

明の第1の実施例の光ファイバレイを製造する方法を説明するための斜視図である。

【0029】まず、図2Aに示すように、V溝基板10の上平面部18に複数のV溝11を互いに平行に設ける。この複数のV溝11に連通して、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の樹脂製被覆部分39を挿入するための凹部15をV溝基板10に設ける。

【0030】また、光ファイバ押さえ部材20の両端に脚部23を設け、後方には接着剤注入口25を設ける。

【0031】次に、図2Bに示すように、V溝基板10の上平面部18上に光ファイバ押さえ部材20を固着する。この固着は、光ファイバ押さえ部材20の両端の脚部23の底面をV溝基板10の上平面部18の両端部に接着剤によって固着することによって行なう。

【0032】次に、図2Cに示すように、偏波面保存光ファイバ30をV溝基板10の後方から挿入し、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の樹脂製被覆部分39を除去することにより樹脂製被覆部分39から露出した光ファイバ露出部31をV溝11上に載置する。このとき、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の前端面がV溝基板10の前端面とはば一致するようにし、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の樹脂製被覆部分39をV溝基板10の凹部15と光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21との間の空間内に収容するようになる。

【0033】次に、図3Aに示すように、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の光ファイバ露出部31をV溝11上に載置した状態で、V溝基板10および光ファイバ押さえ部材20の下面21との間の空間をガイドとして、偏波面保存光ファイバ30を回転させて偏波面保存光ファイバ30の偏波面を所望の角度位置にあわせて、偏波面合わせを行なう。

【0034】次に、図3Bに示すように、光ファイバ押さえ部材20に形成された接着剤注入口25より樹脂系接着剤60を流込させる。樹脂系接着剤60にはエポキシ系熱硬化型樹脂であるエポテック353NDを用い、加熱により樹脂系接着剤60を硬化させて偏波面保存光ファイバ30、V溝基板10および光ファイバ押さえ部材20を一体的に固着させる。なお、樹脂系接着剤60として、紫外線硬化型樹脂を用いた場合には、紫外線を照射させて樹脂系接着剤60を硬化させる。

【0035】その後、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の延在方向に垂直な平面であってX-X線を含む平面に沿って、偏波面保存光ファイバ30、V溝基板10、光ファイバ押さえ部材20および樹脂系接着剤60を切断することによって、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の端面出しを行ない、図3Cに示すような光ファイバレイを製造する。この切断はダイシングカット法によって行なう。なお、本実施例においては、切断によって端面出しを行なったが、研磨によって端面出しを行なうことも可能である。

【0036】次に、本発明の第2の実施例の光ファイバレイについて説明する。

【0037】図4Aは本発明の第2の実施例の光ファイバレイを説明するための斜視図であり、図4Bは図4Aを前方から見た図である。

【0038】図4Aおよび図4Bに示すように、本実施例の光ファイバレイにおいては、V溝11が形成されたV溝基板10と、V溝11に載置された偏波面保存光ファイバ30と、光ファイバ押さえ基板40とが樹脂系接着剤60を介して一体的に固着されている。

【0039】偏波面保存光ファイバ30は、V溝11の側面12、13および光ファイバ押さえ基板40の下面41の3面に接した状態で樹脂系接着剤60によって固定されている。

【0040】偏波面保存光ファイバ30は、クラッド32および中心部のコア34から構成されており、クラッド32の直径は125μmである。また、偏波面保存光ファイバ30には、光の偏波面を保存するために、コア34の両側に応力付与部33が設けられている。

【0041】樹脂系接着剤60としては、エポキシ系の熱硬化樹脂であるエポテック353NDを使用した。なお、樹脂系接着剤60としては、他の熱硬化樹脂を用いることもでき、さらにアクリル系等の紫外線硬化型樹脂を用いることもできる。

【0042】V溝基板10は位置精度を確保するために、ガラス(SiO₂)ヒラミックスあるいはジルコニアセラミックスからなっている。

【0043】光ファイバ押さえ基板40の材質はポキシ樹脂等の樹脂である。このように光ファイバ押さえ基板40を樹脂で構成したから、樹脂系接着剤60が硬化するときの収縮によって光ファイバ押さえ基板40がV溝基板10側に押さえつけられて、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の方向に大きな圧縮応力が発生しても、その圧縮応力は、光ファイバ押さえ基板40それ自身によって緩和されるから、偏波面保存光ファイバ30に大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制され、その結果、偏波面保存光ファイバ30のコア34の変形、すなわち、屈折率分布が変化することが抑制され、また、偏波面保存光ファイバ30内の応力分布が変化することも抑制され、従って、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の損失の増大や偏光クロストークの劣化も抑制される。

【0044】なお、このように、光ファイバ押さえ基板40の材質を樹脂としても、偏波面保存光ファイバ30が載置されているV溝基板10はセラミックス型だから、このV溝基板10によって偏波面保存光ファイバ30の位置精度を確保することができる。

【0045】次に、このようにして構成される本発明の第2の実施例の光ファイバレイを製造する方法を説明する。

【0046】図5A～Dは上記の本発明の第2の実施例

の光ファイバアレイを製造する方法を説明するための斜視図である。

【0047】まず、図5Aに示すように、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の樹脂製被覆部分39がV溝基板10の凹部15に、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の樹脂製被覆部分39を除去することにより樹脂製被覆部分39から露出した光ファイバ露出部31がV溝11上にそれぞれ位置するように、偏波面保存光ファイバ30をV溝基板10上に位置せしめる。

【0048】次に、このように、光ファイバ露出部31をV溝11中央位置合わせした状態で偏波面保存光ファイバ30を回転させて偏波面保存光ファイバ30の偏波面合わせを行なう。

【0049】その後、図5Bに示すように、光ファイバ露出部31上の光ファイバ押さえ基板40を設ける。

【0050】次に、図5Cに示すように、光ファイバ押さえ基板40に形成された接着剤注入口45より樹脂系接着剤60を流入させる。樹脂系接着剤60にはエポキシ系熱硬化型樹脂であるエポテック353NDを用い、加熱により樹脂系接着剤60を硬化させて偏波面保存光ファイバ30、V溝基板10および光ファイバ押さえ基板40を一体的に固着させる。なお、樹脂系接着剤60として、紫外線硬化型樹脂を用いた場合には、紫外線を照射させて樹脂系接着剤60を硬化させる。

【0051】その後、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の延在方向に垂直な平面であってX-X線を含む平面に沿って、偏波面保存光ファイバ30、V溝基板10、光ファイバ押さえ基板40および樹脂系接着剤60を切断することによって、偏波面保存光ファイバ30の端面出しを行ない、図5Cに示すような光ファイバアレイを製造する。この切断はダイシングカット法によって行なう。なお、本実施例においては、切断によって端面出しを行なったが、研磨によって端面出しを行なうことも可能である。

【0052】なお、本出願人は、図6に示した従来の光ファイバアレイにおいて、光ファイバ押さえ基板50にガラス(SiO₂)ヒフミックスを使用した光ファイバアレイと、本発明の第1、第2の実施例に係る光ファイバアレイとを用いて、偏波保持能力を比較した。その結果、従来の光ファイバアレイの偏光クロストークが25〜30dBであるのに対して、本発明に係る光ファイバアレイの偏光クロストークが、いずれの実施例に係る光ファイバアレイにおいても、ファイバ単体での偏光クロストークの値である40dB程度の値となり、偏光クロストークの劣化が著しく低減されるという結果が得られた。

【0053】なお、上記実施例においては光ファイバとして、偏波面保存光ファイバを用いたが、本発明の光ファイバアレイおよびその製造方法は応力付与部が設けられていない光ファイバにも適用することができ、その場

合においても、光ファイバに大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制され、その結果、光ファイバのコアの変形も抑制されて、光ファイバの光学的損失の増大、例えば光の伝搬損失の増大も抑制され、また容易に光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことができる。

【0054】

【発明の効果】本発明においては、光ファイバ押さえ部材の下面を光ファイバの頂部から所定の間隔をもって隆起させ、光ファイバを光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して光ファイバ押さえ部材によりV溝に保持しているから、光ファイバ押さえ部材がV溝側に押さえつけられて、光ファイバの方向に大きな圧縮応力が発生しても、その圧縮応力は光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂によって緩和されるから、光ファイバにこの大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制され、その結果、光ファイバのコアの変形も抑制されて、光ファイバの光学的損失の増大、例えば光の伝搬損失の増大も抑制される。また、このように光ファイバに大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制されるから、光ファイバとして偏波面保存光ファイバを用いた場合には偏波面保存光ファイバ内の応力分布が変化することも抑制され、その結果、偏光クロストークの劣化も抑制できる。

【0055】また、本発明においては、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、V溝に設置された光ファイバと、光ファイバ上に設けられた光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、光ファイバがV溝の両側面と光ファイバ押さえ基板の下面との3面に接した状態で、一体的に固着された光ファイバアレイにおいて、光ファイバ押さえ基板を樹脂製とすることにより、光ファイバ押さえ基板がV溝側に押さえつけられて、光ファイバの方向に大きな圧縮応力が発生しても、その圧縮応力は樹脂製の光ファイバ押さえ基板自身によって緩和されるから、光ファイバにこの大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制され、その結果、光ファイバのコアの変形も抑制されて、光ファイバの光学的損失の増大、例えば光の伝搬損失の増大も抑制される。また、このように光ファイバに大きな圧縮応力が働くことが抑制されるから、光ファイバとして偏波面保存光ファイバを用いた場合には、偏波面保存光ファイバ内の応力分布が変化することも抑制され、その結果、偏光クロストークの劣化も抑制できる。

【0056】また、本発明においては、光ファイバを光ファイバと光ファイバ押さえ部材との間に設けられた樹脂を介して光ファイバ押さえ部材によりV溝に保持した後、V溝基板、光ファイバ、光ファイバ押さえ部材および樹脂を光ファイバの延在方向と所定の角度をなす平面内において切断することによって光ファイバの端面出しを行なうことにより、または、V溝が形成されたV溝基板と、V溝に設置された光ファイバと、光ファイバ上に設けられた樹脂製の光ファイバ押さえ基板とが、光ファ

*の斜視図であり、図5Bは図5Aを前面から見た図である。

10...Y薄基板

11...V海

1 2 ... 倒面

13…側面

15…四部

18...上平面部

10 20…光ファイバ押さえ部材

21... 下面

2.5…接看列生入口

30…偏波面保存光ファイバ

3 1…光ファイバ露出部

32…クラウド

3 3 …应力付与部

34. 27

3 5 …頂部

3.9...樹脂製被覆部分

20 40...光ファイバ押さえ基板

4 1 …下面

4.5...接补剂汁入缸

50…光ファイバ押さえ基板

30…樹脂系接着剤

【図１】本発明の第１の実施例を説明するための図であり、図１Ａは本発明の第１の実施例を説明するための斜視図であり、図１Ｂは図１Ａを前方から見た図である。

【図2】本発明の第1の実施例の光ファイバアレイを製造する方法を説明するための斜視図である。

【図3】本発明の第1の実施例の光ファイバアレイを製造する方法を説明するための斜視図である。

【図４】本発明の第２の実施例を説明するための図であり、図４Ａは本発明の第２の実施例を説明するための斜

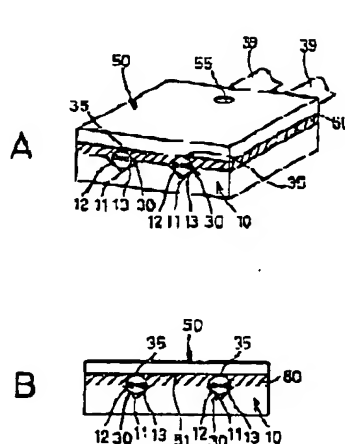
視図であり、図４Ｂは図４Ａを前方から見た図である。
【図５】本発明の第２の実施例の光ファイバアレイを製

述する方法を説明するための斜線図である。

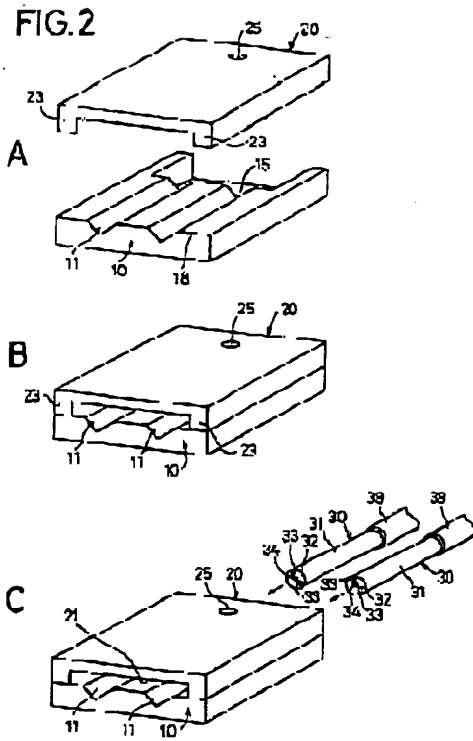
【図6】従来の光ファイバレイを説明するための図であり、図5Aは従来の光ファイバレイを説明するため

[圖 6]

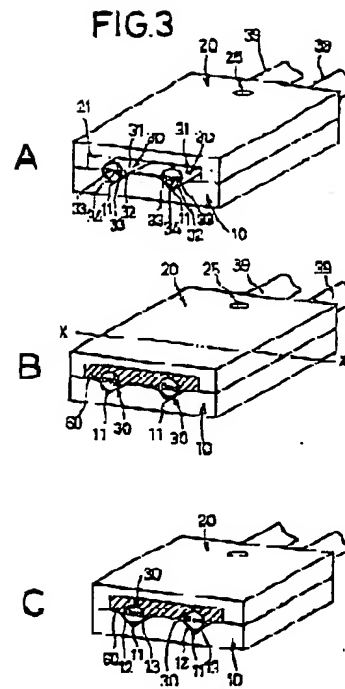
FIG. 6



【図2】

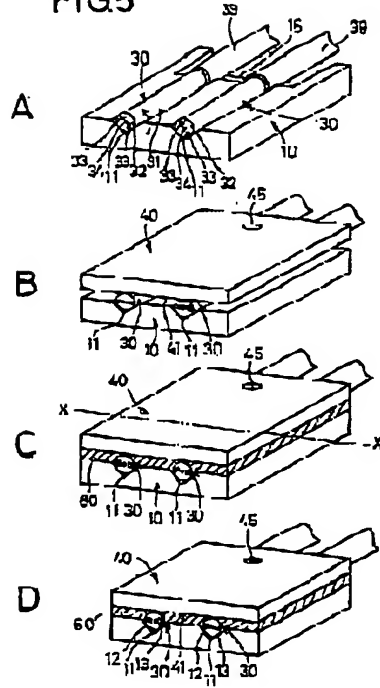


【図3】



【圖 5】

FIG.5



JAPANESE

[P,06-222246,A]

CLAIMS DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL FIELD PRIOR ART EFFECT OF THE
INVENTION TECHNICAL PROBLEM MEANS OPERATION EXAMPLE DESCRIPTION OF
DRAWINGS DRAWINGS

[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the optical fiber array which the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, and the optical fiber presser-foot member prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber fixed in one Even the aforementioned optical fiber has a predetermined interval and makes the inferior surface of tongue of a member estrange from the crowning of the aforementioned optical fiber. The optical fiber array characterized by holding the aforementioned optical fiber to the aforementioned V groove by the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member.

[Claim 2] The optical fiber array characterized by the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber making the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate the product made of a resin in the optical fiber array which fixed in one after the aforementioned optical fiber had touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of the aforementioned V groove, and the undersurface of the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate.

[Claim 3] The V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, and the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, It is the optical fiber array which the optical fiber presser-foot member prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber fixed in one. The inferior surface of tongue of a member is made to estrange with a predetermined interval from the crowning of the aforementioned optical fiber. the aforementioned presser foot -- In the manufacture method of the optical fiber array which held the aforementioned optical fiber to the aforementioned V groove by the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member After holding the aforementioned optical fiber to the aforementioned V groove by the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member, the aforementioned V groove substrate, the aforementioned optical fiber, and the aforementioned optical fiber presser foot -- the manufacture method of the optical fiber array characterized by performing end-face **** of the aforementioned optical fiber by cutting a member and the aforementioned resin in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of the aforementioned optical fiber, and a predetermined angle

[Claim 4] The V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, and the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, After the aforementioned optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of the aforementioned V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate made of a resin prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber In the manufacture method of the optical fiber array which fixed in one The aforementioned V groove substrate, After fixing the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate in one, The manufacture method of the optical fiber array characterized by performing end-face **** of the aforementioned optical fiber by cutting the

aforementioned V groove substrate, the aforementioned optical fiber, and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of the aforementioned optical fiber, and a predetermined angle.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the optical fiber array which aligned and fixed two or more optical fibers, and its manufacture method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In various fields, such as communication which used the optical fiber, and measurement, the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber is used. This plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber has the property that the plane of polarization of propagation light can be saved, and the application to the various sensors using the polarization and phase characteristic of light, the application to coherent communication, etc. are made.

[0003] Since two or more predetermined estranges this plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber an interval every, it is made to arrange and it fixes in one as an optical fiber array, various in-line mechanisms are used.

[0004] As shown in drawing 6 A and B, it has the V groove substrate 10 and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50, predetermined estranges an interval every in the upper flat-surface section 18 of this V groove substrate 10, and, as for this in-line mechanism, two or more V grooves 11 are formed. And after the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is arranged in V groove 11 of the V groove substrate 10, and the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 has touched the 3rd page of the sides 12 and 13 of V groove 11, and the inferior surface of tongue 51 of the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50, the V groove substrate 10, the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50 have fixed in one with the resin system adhesives 60.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In such an in-line mechanism, in order to secure the position precision of a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber, ceramics are adopted as the V groove substrate 10 and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50. And as mentioned above, the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is being fixed by the resin system adhesives 60, where the 3rd page of the sides 12 and 13 of V groove 11 and the inferior surface of tongue 51 of the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50 is touched. For this reason, by contraction at the time of the resin system adhesives 60 hardening, if the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50 is suppressed at the V groove substrate 10 side, big compressive stress will be applied to the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30. The core 34 of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is deformed by this compressive stress, and the refractive index changes, consequently there is a problem that increase of optical loss of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, for example, the propagation loss of light, increases.

[0006] Furthermore, in the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, it forms the stress grant section 33 in the both sides of a core 34, and it not only forms the core 34 in the center section of clad 32, but saves the plane of polarization of light. Therefore, when fixing the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 between the V groove substrate 10 and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50 and big compressive stress was applied to the plane-of-polarization preservation optical

fiber 30 with hardening of the resin system adhesives 60, the stress distribution in the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 could change, desired plane of polarization could be held no longer, and there was a problem that a polarization cross talk deteriorated.

[0007] Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to offer the optical fiber array which it can prevent that unnecessary stress acts on the optical fiber laid in the V groove of a V groove substrate, consequently can secure effectively optical properties, such as loss of an optical fiber, and a polarization cross talk, and its manufacture method.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the optical fiber array which the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, and the optical fiber presser-foot member prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber fixed in one according to this invention Even the aforementioned optical fiber has a predetermined interval and makes the inferior surface of tongue of a member estrange from the crowning of the aforementioned optical fiber. The optical fiber array characterized by holding the aforementioned optical fiber to the aforementioned V groove by the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member is obtained. [0009] Moreover, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed according to this invention and the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, After the aforementioned optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of the aforementioned V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber In the optical fiber array which fixed in one, the optical fiber array characterized by making the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate into the product made of a resin is obtained.

[0010] Furthermore, moreover, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed according to this invention and the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, It is the optical fiber array which the optical fiber presser-foot member prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber fixed in one. The inferior surface of tongue of a member is made to estrange with a predetermined interval from the crowning of the aforementioned optical fiber. the aforementioned presser foot -- In the manufacture method of the optical fiber array which held the aforementioned optical fiber to the aforementioned V groove by the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member After holding the aforementioned optical fiber to the aforementioned V groove by the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot member, the aforementioned V groove substrate, the aforementioned optical fiber, and the aforementioned optical fiber presser foot -- the manufacture method of the optical fiber array characterized by performing end-face **** of the aforementioned optical fiber is acquired by cutting a member and the aforementioned resin in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of the aforementioned optical fiber, and a predetermined angle

[0011] Furthermore, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed according to this invention and the optical fiber laid in the aforementioned V groove, After the aforementioned optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of the aforementioned V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate made of a resin prepared on the aforementioned optical fiber In the manufacture method of the optical fiber array which fixed in one The aforementioned V groove substrate, After fixing the aforementioned optical fiber and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate in one, The manufacture method of the optical fiber array characterized by performing end-face **** of the aforementioned optical fiber is acquired by cutting the aforementioned V groove substrate, the aforementioned optical fiber, and the aforementioned optical fiber presser-foot substrate in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of the aforementioned optical fiber, and a predetermined

angle.

[0012]

[Function] Even an optical fiber has a predetermined interval and makes the inferior surface of tongue of a member estrange from the crowning of an optical fiber in this invention. Since the optical fiber is held to the V groove by the optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the optical fiber and the optical fiber presser-foot member Even if an optical fiber presser-foot member is suppressed at a V groove side and big compressive stress occurs in the direction of an optical fiber Since it is eased with the resin prepared between the optical fiber and the optical fiber presser-foot member, the compressive stress It is suppressed that this big compressive stress works to an optical fiber, consequently deformation of the core of an optical fiber is also suppressed, and increase of optical loss of an optical fiber, for example, increase of the propagation loss of light, is suppressed. Moreover, since it is suppressed that the big compressive stress in this way to an optical fiber works, when a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber is used as an optical fiber, it is also suppressed that the stress distribution in a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber changes, consequently degradation of a polarization cross talk can also be suppressed.

[0013] As a resin prepared between an optical fiber and an optical fiber presser-foot member, resin system adhesives are used preferably. As these resin system adhesives, ultraviolet-rays hardening resin, such as heat-curing resins, such as an epoxy system, or acrylic, is used preferably.

[0014] Moreover, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed in this invention and the optical fiber laid in the V groove, After the optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of a V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of an optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate prepared on the optical fiber In the optical fiber array which fixed in one, by making an optical fiber presser-foot substrate into the product made of a resin Even if an optical fiber presser-foot substrate is suppressed at a V groove side and big compressive stress occurs in the direction of an optical fiber Since the compressive stress is eased by the optical fiber presser-foot substrate made of a resin itself, it is suppressed that this big compressive stress works to an optical fiber, consequently deformation of the core of an optical fiber is also suppressed, and increase of optical loss of an optical fiber, for example, increase of the propagation loss of light, is suppressed. Moreover, since it is suppressed that the big compressive stress in this way to an optical fiber works, when a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber is used as an optical fiber, it is also suppressed that the stress distribution in a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber changes, consequently degradation of a polarization cross talk can also be suppressed.

[0015] As an optical fiber presser-foot substrate made of this resin, an EPOSHIKI resin is used preferably.

[0016] In addition, even an optical fiber has a predetermined interval and makes the inferior surface of tongue of a member estrange from the crowning of an optical fiber in this way. Even if it holds an optical fiber to a V groove by the optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the optical fiber and the optical fiber presser-foot member Moreover, after the optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of a V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of an optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, the optical fiber laid in the V groove, and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate prepared on the optical fiber In the optical fiber array which fixed in one, an optical fiber presser-foot substrate is securable with the V groove in which, as for the position precision of an optical fiber, an optical fiber is laid also as a product made of a resin.

[0017] Moreover, after holding to a V groove by the optical fiber presser-foot member in this invention through the resin in which the optical fiber was prepared between the optical fiber and the optical fiber presser-foot member, By performing end-face **** of an optical fiber, when even a V groove substrate, an optical fiber, and an optical fiber cut a member and a resin in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of an optical fiber, and a predetermined angle Or after the optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of a V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of an optical fiber

presser-foot substrate, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, the optical fiber laid in the V groove, and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate made of a resin prepared on the optical fiber. In the manufacture method of the optical fiber array which fixed in one A V groove substrate, The V groove substrate after fixing an optical fiber and an optical fiber presser-foot substrate in one, By performing end-face **** of an optical fiber, end-face **** of an optical fiber can be easily performed by cutting an optical fiber and an optical fiber presser-foot substrate in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of an optical fiber, and a predetermined angle.

[0018] Namely, even an optical fiber has a predetermined interval and makes the inferior surface of tongue of a member estrange from the crowning of an optical fiber like this invention. The V groove substrate by which the case where a resin is made to interpose between an optical fiber and an optical fiber presser-foot member, and the V groove were formed in the optical fiber, After the optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of a V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of an optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the optical fiber laid in the V groove and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate prepared on the optical fiber. Although it becomes difficult to perform end-face **** of an optical fiber by polish in the optical fiber array which fixed in one since the polish conditions of a resin and the ceramics which constitute a V groove substrate differ greatly when an optical fiber presser-foot substrate is made into the product made of a resin. By performing end-face **** of an optical fiber, when even a V groove substrate, an optical fiber, and an optical fiber cut a member and a resin in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of an optical fiber, and a predetermined angle. Or end-face **** of an optical fiber can be easily performed by performing end-face **** of an optical fiber by cutting a V groove substrate, an optical fiber, and an optical fiber presser-foot substrate in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of an optical fiber, and a predetermined angle. In addition, as this cutting process, the dicing cutting method is used preferably.

[0019]

[Example] Next, it explains with reference to the drawing of appending of the example of this invention.

[0020] Drawing 1 A is a perspective diagram for explaining the optical fiber array of the 1st example of this invention, and drawing 1 B is drawing which looked at drawing 1 A from the front.

[0021] As shown in drawing 1 A and drawing 1 B, in the optical fiber array of this example, the member 20 has fixed in one even the V groove substrate 10 in which V groove 11 was formed, the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 laid in V groove 11, and the optical fiber through the resin system adhesives 60.

[0022] The undersurface 21 of a member 20 has estranged even the optical fiber with the predetermined interval a from the crowning 35 of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30. The resin system adhesives 60 are formed even for the crowning 35 and optical fiber of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 also between the undersurfaces 21 of a member 20.

[0023] In order that the V groove substrate 10 may secure position precision, it consists of glass (SiO₂) ceramics or zirconia ceramics, and, even in the optical fiber, the member 20 also consists of glass (SiO₂) ceramics or zirconia ceramics.

[0024] The plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 consists of clad 32 and a core 34 of a core, and the diameter of clad 32 is 125 micrometers. And in this example, even the optical fiber set the interval a of the inferior surface of tongue 21 of a member 20, and the crowning 35 of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 to 50 micrometers. Moreover, since the plane of polarization of light is saved at the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, the stress grant section 33 is formed in the both sides of a core 34.

[0025] As resin system adhesives 60, EPOTEKKU 353ND which is the heat-curing resin of an epoxy system was used. In addition, other heat-curing resins can also be used as resin system adhesives 60, and ultraviolet-rays hardening type resins, such as acrylic, can also be used further.

[0026] Thus, even an optical fiber prepares the space whose interval a is 50 micrometers between the inferior surface of tongue 21 of a member 20, and the crowning 35 of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30. Since the resin system adhesives 60 are formed also in this space, a member

20 is suppressed even for an optical fiber by contraction in case the resin system adhesives 60 harden at the V groove substrate 10 side. Even if big compressive stress occurs in the direction of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, the compressive stress is eased by the resin system adhesives 60 by which even the optical fiber was prepared between the member 20 and the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30. It is suppressed that big compressive stress works to the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30. Consequently, deformation of the core 34 of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 -- that is It is also suppressed that it is suppressed that a refractive-index distribution changes and the stress distribution in the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 changes, therefore increase of loss of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 and degradation of a polarization cross talk are also suppressed.

[0027] Next, how to manufacture the optical fiber array of the 1st example of this invention constituted by doing in this way is explained.

[0028] Drawing 2 A-C and drawing 3 A-C are the perspective diagrams for explaining how to manufacture the optical fiber array of the 1st example of the above-mentioned this invention.

[0029] First, as shown in drawing 2 A, two or more V grooves 11 are mutually formed in the upper flat-surface section 18 of the V groove substrate 10 in parallel. It is open for free passage to two or more of these V grooves 11, and the crevice 15 for inserting the covering portion 39 made of a resin of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is established in the V groove substrate 10.

[0030] Moreover, even an optical fiber forms the leg 23 in the ends of a member 20, and, back, forms the adhesives inlet 25.

[0031] Next, as shown in drawing 2 B, even an optical fiber fixes a member 20 on the upper flat-surface section 18 of the V groove substrate 10. This fixing is performed when even an optical fiber fixes the base of the leg 23 of the ends of a member 20 with adhesives on the both ends of the upper flat-surface section 18 of the V groove substrate 10.

[0032] Next, as shown in drawing 2 C, the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is inserted from the back of the V groove substrate 10, and the optical fiber outcrop 31 exposed from the covering portion 39 made of a resin is laid on V groove 11 by removing the covering portion 39 made of a resin of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30. At this time, it is made mostly in agreement [the front end side of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30] with the front end side of the V groove substrate 10, and even the crevice 15 and optical fiber of the V groove substrate 10 hold the covering portion 39 made of a resin of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 in the space between the inferior surfaces of tongue 21 of a member 20.

[0033] Next, as shown in drawing 3 A, where the optical fiber outcrop 31 of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is laid on V groove 11, even the V groove substrate 10 and an optical fiber rotate the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 by considering space between the inferior surfaces of tongue 21 of a member 20 as a guide, and perform plane-of-polarization doubling in accordance with the angular position of a request of the plane of polarization of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30.

[0034] next, it is shown in drawing 3 B -- as -- an optical fiber presser foot -- the resin system adhesives 60 are made to flow from the adhesives inlet 25 formed in the member 20. The resin system adhesives 60 are made to harden the resin system adhesives 60 by heating using EPOTEKKU 353ND which is an epoxy system heat-curing type resin, and even the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, the V groove substrate 10, and an optical fiber make a member 20 fix in one. In addition, as resin system adhesives 60, when an ultraviolet-rays hardening type resin is used, ultraviolet rays are made to irradiate and the resin system adhesives 60 are stiffened.

[0035] Then, it is a flat surface perpendicular to the extension direction of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, and along with the flat surface containing X-X line, when even the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, the V groove substrate 10, and an optical fiber cut a member 20 and the resin system adhesives 60, end-face **** of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is performed, and an optical fiber array as shown in drawing 3 C is manufactured. This

cutting is performed by the dicing cutting method. In addition, in this example, although cutting performed end-face ****, it is also possible to perform end-face **** by polish.

[0036] Next, the optical fiber array of the 2nd example of this invention is explained.

[0037] Drawing 4 A is a perspective diagram for explaining the optical fiber array of the 2nd example of this invention, and drawing 4 B is drawing which looked at drawing 4 A from the front.

[0038] As shown in drawing 4 A and drawing 4 B, in the optical fiber array of this example, the V groove substrate 10 in which V groove 11 was formed, the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 laid in V groove 11, and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 have fixed in one through the resin system adhesives 60.

[0039] The plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is being fixed by the resin system adhesives 60, where the 3rd page of the sides 12 and 13 of V groove 11 and the inferior surface of tongue 41 of the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 is touched.

[0040] The plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 consists of clad 32 and a core 34 of a core, and the diameter of clad 32 is 125 micrometers. Moreover, since the plane of polarization of light is saved at the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, the stress grant section 33 is formed in the both sides of a core 34.

[0041] As resin system adhesives 60, EPOTEKKU 353ND which is the heat-curing resin of an epoxy system was used. In addition, other heat-curing resins can also be used as resin system adhesives 60, and ultraviolet-rays hardening type resins, such as acrylic, can also be used further.

[0042] The V groove substrate 10 consists of glass (SiO₂) ceramics or zirconia ceramics, in order to secure position precision.

[0043] The quality of the materials of the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 are resins, such as an epoxy resin. Thus, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 is suppressed at the V groove substrate 10 side by contraction in case the shell and the resin system adhesives 60 which constituted the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 from a resin harden. Even if big compressive stress occurs in the direction of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, the compressive stress Since it is eased by optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 itself, it is suppressed that big compressive stress works to the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30. consequently, deformation of the core 34 of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 -- that is It is also suppressed that it is suppressed that a refractive-index distribution changes and the stress distribution in the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 changes, therefore increase of loss of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 and degradation of a polarization cross talk are also suppressed.

[0044] In addition, in this way, since the V groove substrate 10 in which the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is laid also considering the quality of the material of the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 as a resin is a product made from ceramics, it can secure the position precision of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 by this V groove substrate 10.

[0045] Next, how to manufacture the optical fiber array of the 2nd example of this invention constituted by doing in this way is explained.

[0046] Drawing 5 A-D is a perspective diagram for explaining how to manufacture the optical fiber array of the 2nd example of the above-mentioned this invention.

[0047] First, you make it the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 located on the V groove substrate 10 so that the optical fiber outcrop 31 which the covering portion 39 made of a resin of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 exposed to the crevice 15 of the V groove substrate 10 from the covering portion 39 made of a resin by removing the covering portion 39 made of a resin of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 may be located on V groove 11, respectively as shown in drawing 5 A.

[0048] Next, in this way, where alignment of the optical fiber outcrop 31 is carried out into V groove 11, the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is rotated, and plane-of-polarization doubling of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is performed.

[0049] Then, as shown in drawing 5 B, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 is formed on the optical

fiber outcrop 31.

[0050] Next, the resin system adhesives 60 are made to flow from the adhesives inlet 45 formed in the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40, as shown in drawing 5 C. The resin system adhesives 60 are made to harden the resin system adhesives 60 by heating using EPOTEKKU 353ND which is an epoxy system heat-curing type resin, and the plane-of-polarization Yasumitsu fiber 30, the V groove substrate 10, and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40 are made to fix in one. In addition, as resin system adhesives 60, when an ultraviolet-rays hardening type resin is used, ultraviolet rays are made to irradiate and the resin system adhesives 60 are stiffened.

[0051] Then, it is a flat surface perpendicular to the extension direction of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, and along with the flat surface containing X-X line, by cutting the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30, the V groove substrate 10, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 40, and the resin system adhesives 60, end-face **** of the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber 30 is performed, and an optical fiber array as shown in drawing 5 C is manufactured. This cutting is performed by the dicing cutting method. In addition, in this example, although cutting performed end-face ****, it is also possible to perform end-face **** by polish.

[0052] In addition, these people are the conventional optical fiber arrays shown in drawing 6, and measured polarization maintenance capacity using the optical fiber array which used glass (SiO₂) ceramics for the optical fiber presser-foot substrate 50, and the optical fiber array concerning the 1st of this invention, and the 2nd example. Consequently, also in the optical fiber array which requires the polarization cross talk of the optical fiber array concerning this invention for which example, it became the value of about 40dB which is a value of the polarization cross talk in a fiber simple substance to the polarization cross talk of the conventional optical fiber array being 25-30dB, and the result that degradation of a polarization cross talk was reduced remarkably was obtained.

[0053] In addition, although the plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber was used as an optical fiber in the above-mentioned example Can apply the optical fiber array and its manufacture method of this invention also to the optical fiber in which the stress grant section is not prepared, and they are also set in that case. It is suppressed, consequently deformation of the core of an optical fiber is also suppressed, and increase of optical loss of an optical fiber, for example, increase of the propagation loss of light, is suppressed, and that big compressive stress works to an optical fiber can perform end-face **** of an optical fiber easily.

[0054]

[Effect of the Invention] Even an optical fiber has a predetermined interval and makes the inferior surface of tongue of a member estrange from the crowning of an optical fiber in this invention. Since the optical fiber is held to the V groove by the optical fiber presser-foot member through the resin in which it was prepared between the optical fiber and the optical fiber presser-foot member Even if an optical fiber presser-foot member is suppressed at a V groove side and big compressive stress occurs in the direction of an optical fiber Since it is eased with the resin prepared between the optical fiber and the optical fiber presser-foot member, the compressive stress It is suppressed that this big compressive stress works to an optical fiber, consequently deformation of the core of an optical fiber is also suppressed, and increase of optical loss of an optical fiber, for example, increase of the propagation loss of light, is suppressed. Moreover, since it is suppressed that the big compressive stress in this way to an optical fiber works, when a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber is used as an optical fiber, it is also suppressed that the stress distribution in a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber changes, consequently degradation of a polarization cross talk can also be suppressed.

[0055] Moreover, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed in this invention and the optical fiber laid in the V groove, After the optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of a V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of an optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the optical fiber presser-foot substrate prepared on the optical fiber In the optical fiber array which fixed in one, by making an optical fiber presser-foot substrate into the product made of a resin Even if an optical fiber presser-foot substrate is suppressed at a V groove side and big compressive stress occurs in the direction

of an optical fiber Since the compressive stress is eased by the optical fiber presser-foot substrate made of a resin itself, it is suppressed that this big compressive stress works to an optical fiber, consequently deformation of the core of an optical fiber is also suppressed, and increase of optical loss of an optical fiber, for example, increase of the propagation loss of light, is suppressed. Moreover, since it is suppressed that the big compressive stress in this way to an optical fiber works, when a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber is used as an optical fiber, it is also suppressed that the stress distribution in a plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber changes, consequently degradation of a polarization cross talk can also be suppressed.

[0056] Moreover, after holding to a V groove by the optical fiber presser-foot member in this invention through the resin in which the optical fiber was prepared between the optical fiber and the optical fiber presser-foot member, By performing end-face **** of an optical fiber, when even a V groove substrate, an optical fiber, and an optical fiber cut a member and a resin in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of an optical fiber, and a predetermined angle Or after the optical fiber has touched the 3rd page of the both-sides side of a V groove, and the inferior surface of tongue of an optical fiber presser-foot substrate, the V groove substrate in which the V groove was formed, the optical fiber laid in the V groove, and the optical fiber presser-foot substrate made of a resin prepared on the optical fiber In the manufacture method of the optical fiber array which fixed in one A V groove substrate, The V groove substrate after fixing an optical fiber and an optical fiber presser-foot substrate in one, By performing end-face **** of an optical fiber, end-face **** of an optical fiber can be easily performed by cutting an optical fiber and an optical fiber presser-foot substrate in the flat surface which makes the extension direction of an optical fiber, and a predetermined angle.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing for explaining the 1st example of this invention, and drawing 1 A is a perspective diagram for explaining the 1st example of this invention, and drawing 1 B is drawing which looked at drawing 1 A from the front.

[Drawing 2] It is a perspective diagram for explaining how to manufacture the optical fiber array of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is a perspective diagram for explaining how to manufacture the optical fiber array of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing for explaining the 2nd example of this invention, and drawing 4 A is a perspective diagram for explaining the 2nd example of this invention, and drawing 4 B is drawing which looked at drawing 4 A from the front.

[Drawing 5] It is a perspective diagram for explaining how to manufacture the optical fiber array of the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing for explaining the conventional optical fiber array, and drawing 5 A is a perspective diagram for explaining the conventional optical fiber array, and drawing 5 B is drawing which looked at drawing 5 A from the front face.

[Description of Notations]

- 10 -- V groove substrate
 - 11 -- V groove
 - 12 -- Side
 - 13 -- Side
 - 15 -- Crevice
 - 18 -- Top flat-surface section
 - 20 -- Even an optical fiber is a member.
 - 21 -- Inferior surface of tongue
 - 25 -- Adhesives inlet
 - 30 -- Plane-of-polarization preservation optical fiber
 - 31 -- Optical fiber outcrop
 - 32 -- Clad
 - 33 -- Stress grant section
 - 34 -- Core
 - 35 -- Crowning
 - 39 -- Covering portion made of a resin
 - 40 -- Optical fiber presser-foot substrate
 - 41 -- Inferior surface of tongue
 - 45 -- Adhesives inlet
 - 50 -- Optical fiber presser-foot substrate
 - 60 -- Resin system adhesives
-

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

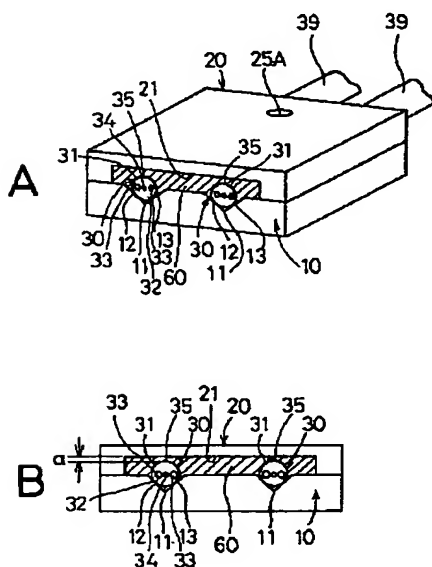
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DRAWINGS

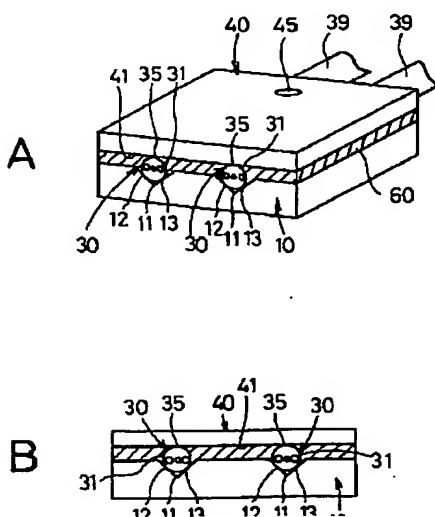
[Drawing 1]

FIG.1



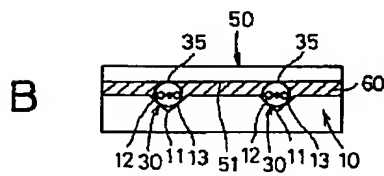
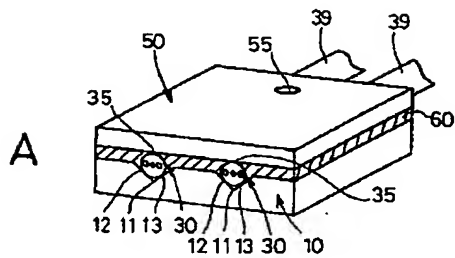
[Drawing 4]

FIG.4



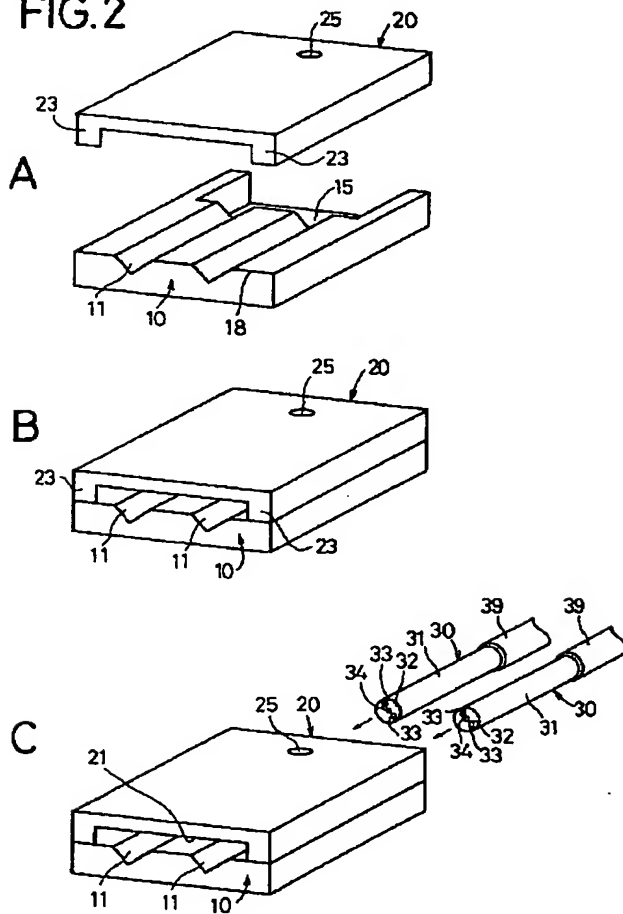
[Drawing 6]

FIG.6



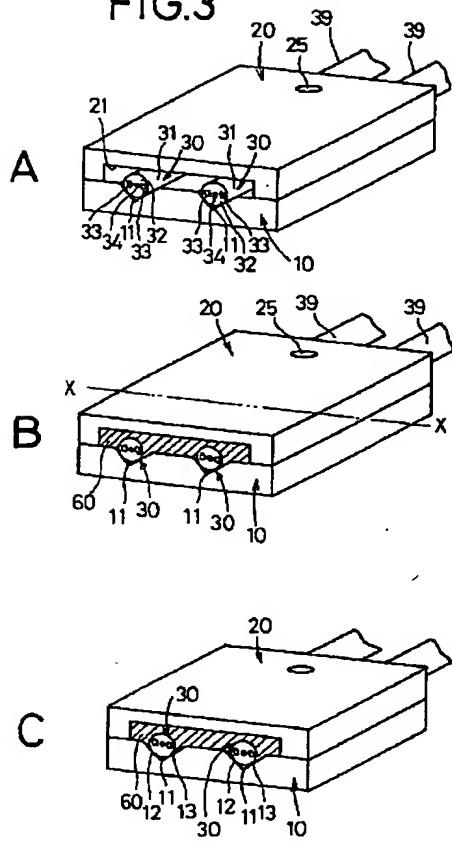
[Drawing 2]

FIG.2



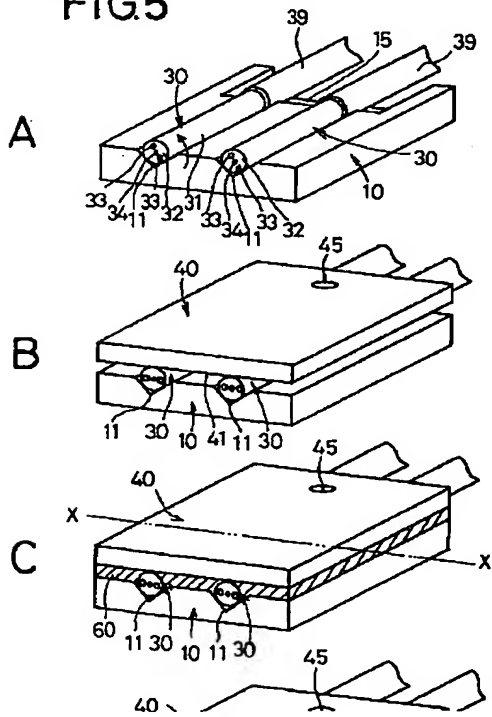
[Drawing 3]

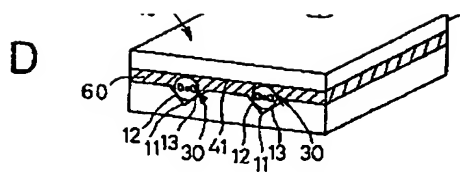
FIG.3



[Drawing 5]

FIG.5





[Translation done.]